THE
CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:		TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:	
One month,	$10 00	One month,	$ 4 00
Three months,	20 00	Three months,	10 00
Six months,	40 00	Six months,	20 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Saturday, Feb. 18, 1865.

House bill to diminish the number of exemptions and details was then taken up, the question being on agreeing to certain amendments proposed by the Senate Military Committee.

The amendments were agreed to without discussion, and the bill passed in the following form:

"*A Bill to Diminish the Number of Exemptions and Details.*

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That so much of the act to organize forces to serve during the war, approved February 17, 1864, as exempts one person as overseer or agriculturist on each farm or plantation upon which there were at specified times, fifteen able bodied field hands, between the ages of sixteen and fifty, upon certain conditions, is hereby repealed:

Provided, That exemption of persons over forty-five years of age may be granted under the provisions of the act aforesaid, and said persons shall be liable to military service at the expiration of the time for which they received exemption by reason of having executed bonds for one year from the date thereof.

SEC 2. No exemption or detail shall be granted by the President or Secretary of War, by virtue of said act, except of persons lawfully reported by a surgeon as unable to perform active service in the field; persons over the age of forty years, and of laborers, artizans, mechanics and persons of scientific skill employed by, or working for the Governments, State or Confederate, and shown by proper testimony to be such laborers, artizans, mechanics or persons of scientific skill, and with the same exceptions all exemptions and details heretofore granted by the President or the Secretary of War, by virtue of said act, are hereby revoked.

"SEC. 5. That all skilled artizans and mechanics who are engaged in the employment of the Government of the Confederate States are hereby exempt from all military service during the time they are so employed: *Provided*, That persons whose services, labors or skill may be more usefully employed for the public good at home than in the field, to be determined by the Secretary of War, on the sworn testimony of disinterested witnesses, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe and the names of all persons so exempted or detailed, together with the reason for the detail, shall be submitted to Congress at the beginning of each session."

On motion, by Mr. Burnett, the Senate then resolved into secret session to consider the negro soldier bill.

In the House on the 20th, under the suspension of the rules, Mr. Perkins, of La., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the following joint resolutions:

Whereas, The Congress of the Confederate States has ever been desirous of an honorable and a permanent settlement, by negotiation, of all matters of difference between the people of the Confederate States of America and the Government of the United States; and to the end provided immediately on its assembling at Montgomery in February, 1861, for the sending of three commissioners to Washington to negotiate friendly relations on all questions of disagreement between the two governments on principles of right, justice, equity and good faith; and whereas these having been refused a reception, Congress again, on the 13th of June, 1864, adopted and published a manifesto to the civilized world declaring its continued desire to settle without further shedding of blood, upon honorable terms, all questions at issue between the people of the Confederate States and those of the United States, to which the only response received from the Congress of the United States has been the voting down, by large majorities, all resolutions proposing an amicable settlement of existing difficulties, and whereas, the President has communicated to the House that in the same spirit of conciliation and peace, he recently sent Vice President Stephens, Senator Hunter, and Judge Campbell to hold conference with such persons as the Government of the United States might designate to meet them; and whereas, those eminent citizens, after a full conference with President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, have reported that they were informed explicitly that the authorities of the United States would hold no negotiation with the Confederate States or any of them separately; that no terms except such as a conqueror grants to the subjugated would be extended to the people of these States, and that the subversion of our institutions and the complete submission to their rule was the only condition of peace: Therefore,

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That while Congress regrets that no alternative is left the people of the Confederate States but a continuance of the war or submission to terms of peace alike ruinous and dishonorable, it accepts, in their behalf, the issue tendered them by the authorities of the United States government, and solemnly desires that it is their unalterable determination to prosecute the war with the United States until that power shall desist from its efforts to subjugate them, and the independence of the Confederate States shall have been established.

Resolved, That the Congress has received with pride the numerous noble and patriotic resolutions passed by the army, and in the gallant and unconquered spirit which they breath, coming from those who have for years endured dangers and privations, it sees unmistakeable evidence that the enthusiasm with which they first dedicated their lives to the defence of their country is not yet extinct; but has been confirmed by hardships and suffering into a principle of resistance to Northern rule that will hold in contempt all disgraceful terms of submission; and for these expressions in camp, as well as for their noble acts in the field, our soldiers deserve and will receive the thanks of the country.

Resolved, That the Congress invites the people of these States to assemble in public meeting, and renew their vows of devotion to the cause of independence, to declare their determination to maintain their liberties; to pledge themselves to do all in their power to fill the ranks of our army; to provide for the support the families of our soldiers and to cheer and comfort, by every means, the gallant men who for years, through trials and dangers have vindicated their rights on the battle field.

Resolved, That confidence in the justice of our cause (aided and sustained by the God of battles,) in the valor and endurance of soldiers, and in the deep and ardent devotion of our people to the great principles of civil and political liberty which we are contending, Congress pledges itself to the passage of the most energetic measures to secure ultimate succes.

Mr. Perkins advocated the resolutions in a few earnest and eloquent remarks.

Mr. Gilmer, of N. C. moved to amend by adding the following:

Resolved further, That notwithstasding all this we believe the Confederate States would consent and agree to the following:

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1865. [No. 262.

1st. That there be a separation between the United States of America and the Confederate States of America, each one perfectly free and independent of the other, the rights of navigation, trade, transit, &c., properly and fairly agreed on and settled.

2d. That an American Diet be created, to which each party shall be at liberty to send delegates, each being its own judge as to the number and manner of election, and each party paying its own expenses.

3d. The privileges of this Diet to be clearly and definitely defined and settled.

4th. In this Diet there shall be but two votes, one by the delegates of the United States of America and one by the delegates of the Confederate States of America, and the acts of this body to be binding on the parties only when ratified by the House, Senate and President of each.

5th. In settling the boundary, let the States of Kentucky and Missouri determine for themselves, by a free and fair vote of the people, *bona fide* resident in these respective States at the commencement of hostilities.

The morning hour having expired, the House resolved into secret session.

Office Chief Quartermaster, C. S. A.,
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1865.

CONTRACTORS WITH MAJOR W. W. PEIRCE, WHO do not report in person at this office within twenty days, and make a full and accurate statement of their contracts as required by circular of the 3d inst., will be reported (together with all detailed and light duty men working with them) for duty in the field, and suits will be immediately brought on their bonds.

H. R. HOOPER,
261—tf. Major and Chief Q. M.

OFFICE CHATHAM RAILROAD COMPANY,
RALEIGH, February 22, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., in Raleigh, on Thursday the 2d day of March, 1865
W. W. VASS,
261—td Treasurer.

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY ON THE 3RD OF THIS MONTH A Negro Boy named George. He is a bright red skinned mulatto, about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and claims to be a barber The above reward will be paid for his confinement in any jail or his delivery to either W. F. Askew & Co., Raleigh, or to Dr. W. J. Hawkins at Ridgeway.
Feb. 22d, 1855. 259—10t.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayotteville.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. [illegible] Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be wel hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 163—tf.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.

Price per hundred	75 00
" " doz.	10 00
" " single copy.	1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 2, 1865. 215—tf.

FAUCETT, LONG & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
GREENSBORO', N. C.

WILL GIVE STRICT ATTENTION TO THE sale of real and personal property, and solicits consigoments.
January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

On Consignment and for Sale,
100 KEGS SODA.
LONG, FAUCETT & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.
A Military and Classical Finishing School.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN MARCH 1st, 1865, at Mebanesville, on the North Carolina Railroad. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making GOOD SOLDIERS, as well as good scholars. Address
COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendant.
Oaks, N. C.
January 20, 1865. 40—w6t*.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte. North Carolina.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., }

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:
For three months, $5. For six months, $10. For one year, $20.

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
January 25, 1865. 235—tf.

The Magnolia Weekly Home Journal.

THE PROPRIETORS HAVE ENLARGED AND IMproved their Home Journal. It comprises eight pages, containing 32 columns, in new type, devoted to the encouragement and dissemination of Southern Literature, embracing Romance and Biography, Poetry and Music. A special services of the leading established writers of the South have been secured. No effort or expenses spared to give brilliancy and interest to the paper. Published weekly at Ten Dollars a year. Address
PROPRIETORS OF THE MAGNOLIA,
Richmond, Va.
January 31, 1865. 240—tf.

WANTED TO RENT,

A SMALL HOUSE IN THIS CITY, WITH TWO ROOMS, or a part of a house, for a highly respectable family of refugees—a lady and children, the husband being in the field. Apply immediately at the
CONSERVATIVE OFFICE.
January 28, 1865. 238—tf.

ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUndred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 12th, 1864, No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.
ALFRED CAVINESS.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

HEADQUARTERS,
ARMIES OF CONFEDERATE STATES,
11th Feb., 1865.

General Orders, No. 2.

In entering upon this campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands, can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace, and escape the punishment of their crimes. By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent, as shall return to the commands to which they belong, within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from publication of this order, at the Headquarters of the Department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruptions of communications, may report, within the time specified, to the nearest enrolling officer, or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificates from such officers, showing compliance with the requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert or absent themselves without authority, after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared, that no general amnesty will be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us then oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers, will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

R. E. LEE, General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Armies of the Confederate States,
February 11, 1865.

General Orders No. 3:

The discipline and efficiency of the army have been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands to join others, in which they find service more agreeable.

This practice, almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion, by the Articles of War, exposes the offender to a similar punishment, and subjects the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army.

It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Order No 2 of this date from Army Headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands aad joined others without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that order, upon complying with its conditions or suffer the consequences attached to neglecting it.

The names of such absentees will be forthwith reported to those Headquarters by the officers with whom they are serving and immediate measures taken to return them to their proper commands.

As soon as practicable, an inspection will be made, and charges will be preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order.

R. E. LEE,
157—6t. General.

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets. &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

For the Formers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, House wives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

TERMS:

$6 for 6 months, or $3 for 3 months. Single copies, 25 cents.

All present subscribers to CULTIVATOR to be supplied for the remainder of this year (1864) with Weekly, without any advance in price. Address

D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

New Daily Paper in Richmond.
PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes we presume, a guarantee that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is repectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.

P. KEAN, & CO.,
jan 18—298 tf. Richmond, Va.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale.
KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 209—tf.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Latham,
2			J T Scales,
3	S D Thurston,	W M Parsly,	W T Ennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	R W York,
7	W L Davidson,	J Hyl Turner,	J G Harris,
8	J M Whitson,	W A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
10	S D Pool,	H T Guion,	Sparrow & Reily
11	W J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	H A Rogers,	E B Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hammond,	
16	W A Stowe	A S Cloud,	
17	W F Martin,	T H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	J D Barry,	J W McGill,	T J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F Toon,		D J Devane,
21		W S Rankin,	
22	T S Galloway,	W S Mitchell,	Lee Russell,
23			
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge,		M N Love,
26	Jno R Lane,		T J Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	G F Whitefield,	J C Webb,
28	S D Lowe,		S N Stowe,
29	W B Creasman,	B S Proffit,	
30	F M Parker,		
31		C W Knight,	
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33	R V Cowan,	J H Saunders,	J A Westop,
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42	J E Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,		
44	T C Singeltary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	N McK McNeil,
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48	S H Walkup,	A A Hill,	
49	L M McAfee.	J T Davis,	C Q Petty,
50	G Wortham,	J C Vanhook,	H J Ryals,
51	H McKethan,	C B Hobson,	J R McDonald,
52	M A Parks,		
53		J T Morehead,	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
55	J R Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P P Faison,	G G Luke,	J W Graham,
57		H C Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Doolin,
59	D D Ferebee,	E Cantwell,	J M Mayo,
60	W M Hardy.		J T Weaver,
61		W S Devane,	E Mallett,
62		G W Clayton.	P G McDowell,
63		S B Evans,	J H McNeil,
64		W N Garrett,	T P Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Baird,	J J Sparn,
66	J H Nethercutt,	C G Wright,	D L Davis,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford,
68	J W Hinton,	E C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj. Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T, (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col., W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj., W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel., J. A. McKarney.

BRIGADE N. C. JUNIOR RESERVES.

No.	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	F. S. Armistead.	C. W. Broadfoot.	W. McK. Clark.
2	J. H. Anderson.	W. F. Beasley.	N. A Gregory.
3	J. W. Hinsdale,	W. F. French.	A. A. Ellington.
1	Bat.		D. T. Millard.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidsvit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY
161—tf. Commissione

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary, $8,000.

Aids to the President.—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col Jas Chesnut, of S C. Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State, L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C., Wade Keves, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. H R Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G W E Nelson, of Ga., Superintendant of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—G A Trenholm, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Fla., 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War; Gen. S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lt Col Jno Withers, Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfrey, Maj Chas H Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reilly, Assist Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General Col L B Northrop, of S C., Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D., Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—R S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General H St Geo Offut of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., hief Clerk.

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.
January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 30 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	90 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	120 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	240 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Feb.			1	2	3	4	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
Mar				1	2	3	4
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1865. 1865.

CONSERVATIVE
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Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
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Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.
Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 8th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. E. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

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THE

CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1865.

IT REQUIRES NO extraordinary prescience to see that we are at the very crisis of our fate. What is to be the fate of ourselves and posterity in the sunny South must be determined, in all probability, in a very few weeks. Had the government earlier taken the course which it is now driven to adopt, of giving up all the seaports and concentrating all the forces thus rendered available at the vital point, we would hardly have been in the condition in which we are tosday. We feel compassion for our good citizens that thus would sooner have been thrown at the mercy of our enemy, or driven from their homes, to depend for subsistence often upon heartless speculators or strangers, straightened to procure the necessaries of life for themselves. But as this must occur sooner or later, as our experince has proved, it would have been well for it to have occurred sooner, that the day of their deliverance and that of the country might have been hastened also. But no. That squeamishness and disposition to stand upon punctilio, evinced in the effort to retain Secretary Seddon in his position, against the united remonstrance of almost the whole country, and to refuse to restore Gen. Johnson to command, when the united voice of both the people and the army was loud in demanding it, said that it should not be done. And to-day, both the citizens of our seaport towns as well as a large portion of those in the interior are reaping the bitter fruits of the blind policy pursued.

We hope and believe that it is not too late now to save the country from annihilation by its enemies; if the proper course after adoption be vigorously pursued. Sherman at our latest dates, was still advancing, with scarcely any obstacle thrown in his way. That he will be permitted to continue his triumphal march entirely through North Carolina, without a severe conflict we do not believe.—He will no doubt meet with able Generals, and brave troops, who we hope will be able to "bag" him or send him howling to the rear. If the report brought us by telegraph that the small force left by him at Columbia, has been expelled, be true, then a repulse in front, should he suffer such; would probably render his affairs desperate in the extreme. But we will not speculate further in regard to matters; which must cease to be matters for mere speculation soon. Lord Cornwallis marched entirely across central and western North Carolina in the Revolution of '76, and finally won the battle of Guilford C. H. all of which only hastened his doom. Till time shall determine what is to be Sherman's and our fate, let us hope for the best, knowing that Generals Lee, Beauregard and others, with their veterans, will do all that can be done, to rescue us from that slavery with which the enemy threatens us.

It is a sad and provoking thing to see our slaves set free by the Federal Congress, but it would be infinitely worse to see our lands parcelled out among these slaves!

So says the *Standard* of yesterday, and so say we. Is it for fear that our public men will advise the people against "submission" upon such terms, that that journal warns the people to beware of following the leadership of their greatest statesmen? Does it mean to insinuate that the people are ready for peace upon such terms? If not, pray what does it mean? Are the people to be humbugged by the caution not to follow "public men," into deserting, the lead of those who have always proved themselves our best statesmen, to follow one who has always shown himself a political gambler, and led in no one direction long at a time? We know that our whole people are anxious for peace; but we tell Mr. Holden that they are not anxious for it upon the terms of having their lands parcelled out among the manumitted slaves. And however it may be insinuated by persons among us, that this is only a punishment reserved for us, if we do not bow the knee now, they know that from the Yankees themselves we have not, and cannot get any assurance, that it is not intended for us if were to consent to bow the knee immediately. Such have been the indications, not only from the North, but from what we learn, there is too much reason to believe that, some of the Yankee officers, in their recent stump speeches to the negroes on our streets, indicated as much.

FROM THE STATEMENTS we see in the Richmond papers we suppose there is no doubt that a bill of some sort for the employment of negroes as soldiers has passed both Houses of Congress, and become the law of the land. Of the provisions of the law we are not yet accurately informed. We suppose, however, that it does not propose to take them without the consent of either the owners or the negroes themselves. Of the unfortunate effects of all such legislation we have never entertained a doubt; and if we had, we have recently learned facts which would have put all these doubts to rest.

We learn from a perfectly reliable source, that not less than one hundred negroes have gone to the enemy from the lower part of Scotland Neck within the last ten days, caused by the talk of their being put into the army, together with the fact that an officer had just passed through there inquiring into and registering their ages, which they of course construed into a movement toward ordering them to the front.

The Richmond Enquirer advocates a scaling of the public debt, and currency to the specie standard, so as to reduce the indebtedness of the Confederacy to about four hundred millions of dollars. When this is done, the Enquirer thinks the government should issue no more paper money, but in lieu thereof, take cotton, tobacco and gold and make them pay the future expenses of conducting the war, and the interest on the public debt.

It is reported that the Department of the Valley and the Department of East Tennessee and West Virginia are to be consolidated into one department, of which Lt. Gen. Early is to take command.

The rope used in the hanging of John Brown is in possession of Theodore Tilton, editor of the New York Independent.

BILL TO REGULATE THE BUSINESS OF CONSCRIPTION.—The above named bill passed the Senate wednesday. The general officers commanding the Reserves in each State are charged with the enforcement of the laws relating to conscription, exemption and details therein. The said officers are to report to the Secretary of war, though the Adjutant General, who will assign an assistant adjutant general to this special duty.

The second section enacts that the general officers named above shall decide upon all applications for exemptions and details in the several State. Appeals may be taken to the Secretary of War, but pending of such appeals, the appellants shall be liable to military duty. Enrolling officers are to be assigned from the invaled corps and from officers unfit for duty in the field. The bill provides for the appointment of medical boards, consisting of three, two of whom shall be army surgeons. It is made the duty of all officers and others in the military service of the Confederate States, not actually in the field, to make certified returns, under oath, every two months, to the nearest conscript officer, of the names, ages and physical condition of all persons employed in their service. For the enforcement of the conscript laws the Reserve Forces are to be employed.

The bureau of conscription and the camps of instruction are abolished.

WASHINGTON'S DYING WORDS.—When George Washington bequeathed to his heirs the sword he had worn in the War of Liberty, he charged them, "Never to take it from the scabbard but in self defence, or in defence of their country and their freedom; but that when it should thus be drawn, they should never sheath it nor give it up, but prefer falling with it in their hands to the relinquishment thereof." Words, says an eminent Englishman, the majesty and simple eloquence of which are not surpassed in the oratory of Athens and Rome.

Let every soldier of the Confederacy engrave these last words of Washington upon his heart.—Let them be inscribed in letters of gold upon the capitol of every Confederate State. Let the pulpit proclaim them; let the mother learn them to her children; let them be emblazoned on every banner; ring in every trumpet call and flash from every sword.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

GOD'S HEROES.—Here are God's heroes, the heroes of the sick chamber and the vigil by the cradle side; the heroes of poverty and of the workshop; of silent, patient, endurance, having learned, through much tribulations, that waiting and suffering are destined work; the heroes of long suffering, forbearance and charity or victory over pain, of the unostentatious self-denials of the households; the lowly toiling men, and women climbing mounts of sacrifice, under heavy crosses, without a human hand held out in sympathy; the noble army of martyrs who have found and followed the Master's foot-prints in the daily round of humble duties, transfiguring that despised, circumscribed, care-encumbered life of theirs into a living testimony to the truth of Christ's evangel; the lonely sufferers, priests by a heavenly consecration, offering the sacrifices of praise, in garret and cellar; men and women, far from stimulating delights of successful activities, coworkers with Christ, sowing in hope the seed whose increase they shall never reap; "the sacramental host of God's elect," ever ascending with songs most jubilant from the faithful performance of earth's lower ministries to the perfect service of the upper sanctuary, with its perennial and unhindered praise. They are passing up through the gates of the morning, into the city without a temple, and it is for other fingers than ours to weave the amaranths around their lowly brow.—*North British Review.*

A SMILE.—It is said that when Ethan Allen was a prisoner in England, he had an audience with George the Third, who, anxious to win over the bold American to his cause, laid down the map of North America before him, and pointing out particular localities, tendered him the choice of certain possessions on condition of service in the royal cause.

He who had summoned Ticonderoga to surrender "in the name of God and the Continental Congress," paused a moment, and then broke out in a hearty laugh remarking to the king. You remind me of a certain character who took a certain other person up on the top of a high mountain, and offered him all the kingdom's of the earth, if he would fall down and worship him; when, in fact, the rascal didn't own a foot of it." The course of the Yankee Congress in disposing of our property without our consent, is very analagous to both the cases recited above. A hearty Union of the people of the South and such efforts as they are capable of making, may spoil the programme and defeat it entirely.—*Virginian.*

PUNCTUALITY.—Mr. Scott, an inhabitant of Exeter, traveled on business, till about eighty years of age. He was one of the most celebrated characters in the kingdom, for punctuality, and, by his methodical conduct, joined to uniform diligence, he gradually amassed a large fortune. For a long series of years, the proprietors of every Inn he frequented in Devon, and Cornwall, knew the day, and the very hour he would arrive.

A short time before he died, a gentleman, on a journey through Cornwall, stopped at a small Inn, at Port Isaac, to dine. The waiter presented him with a bill of fare, which he did not approve of; but observing a fine duck roasting, said:

"I'll have that."

"You cannot, sir," said the landlord, "it is for Mr. Scott, of Exeter."

"I know Mr. Scott very well," replied the traveler; "he is not in your house."

"True, sir," said the landlord, "but six months ago, when he was here last, he ordered a duck to be ready for him, precisely at two o'clock;" and to the astonishment of the traveler, he saw the old gentleman jogging into the Inn yard, just about five minutes before the appointed time.

THE VETERANS OF WATERLOO.—There are still one hundred and twenty military officers above the rank of captain holding the Waterloo medal. Of these, eighteen are generals, twenty-four major generals, nineteen colonels, twenty-four lieutenant colonels, and thirteen majors. Three or four years since, the number of officers wearing this medal (above the rank of captain) was one hundred and fifty.

GRIND STONES.—The Deep River region of North Carolina, is now furnishing large numbers of this indispensable article. Some of them measure more than six feet in diameter. The Fayetteville Arsenal is supplied from that quarter, when probably it could get them from no other place.

THE DEEP RIVER VALLEY.—The House of Representatives has passed a bill reported by the Committee on Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, "to establish an Arsenal and Foundry in Deep River Valley in the State of North Carolina."

INTERESTING TO PRINTERS' DEVILS.—A Boston newspaper carrier recently recovered four hundred dollars of a man whose dog bit him while he was leaving his paper.

"Good!"

Captain Raphael Semms, C. S. N., has been promoted to the rank of Admiral for meritorious service.

Lieut. J. Taylor Wood, C S N., has been promoted to the rank of Captain, for the like honorable reason.

Merit can afford to give a long credit for praise.

TAX BILL REPORTED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

On Friday, Mr. Russell, from the select committee on that subject, reported a revenue bill in the House of Representatives.

The following sets forth its provisions, the more important sections being given in full; the others synoptically:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all raw cotton and all tobacco manufactured or unmanufactured, now in the Confederacy, may be purchased borrowed or impressed for public use under the direction of the President, on the following terms: Either just compensation to be paid to the owner for the same, at a price agreed or appraised according to the value thereof, in specie, such payments being made in bonds of the government at par, which bonds shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury and shall be redeemable five years after the end of the present war and shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable in specie semi-annually; or at the option of the owner, the cotton or tobacco, to be returned in kind of equal quantity and quality at the same place, one-third thereof within two years after the end of the present war, and one-third in each of the two succeeding years, with an assignable certificate to that effect; but not more than one half of the cotton and tobacco belonging to said owner [illegible] manufacturer of cotton and held by him *bona fide* for his manufacturing operations, not exceeding a proper supply for two years of such operations, shall be exempt from such impressments.

Sec 2, provides that if impressments become necessary, cotton and tobacco shall be impressed in ratable proportions, as near as can be.

Sec. 3, provides for putting the Government in immediate possession of impressed cotton and tobacco and in advance of the final settlement of the price to be paid.

Sec. 4, prescribes the usual mode of appraisement which terms cannot otherwise be agreed on—two disinterested citizens, with power to call in a third. Either party may appeal to the Board of Commissioners for the State.

Sec 5 authorizes to use or manufacture such portion of the cotton and tobacco as may be needed by the army and navy.

Sec. 6 authorizes the appointment of the necessary agent in each State.

Sec. 7. In addition to the amount of Treasury notes heretofore authorized to be issued, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, under the direction of the President, to issue whatever amount thereof as may be necessary to pay appropriations for all the liabilities of the government now due and unpaid, which were contracted or incurred to be paid without delay. The Treasury notes issued under this section shall have like form and effect and be regarded in all respects as if issued by virtue of that "act to reduce the currency and authorize a new issue of notes and bonds," approved February 17th, 1864.

Sec. 8. The President may cause any cotton or tobacco belonging to the government to be sold or exchanged, on such terms, for such consideration, and in such manner as he shall deem proper, and the proceeds to be employed for the payment of appropriations and such other uses as may be authorized by law.

Sec 9. The President shall cause to be issued, in such form, and of such denominations, and with such authentication as he shall prescribe, bills to be called "revenue bills," purporting that the Confederate States owe to the bearer the sums of money therin respectively specified; but the amount thereof outstanding at any time shall not exceed two hundred millions of dollars.

Sec. 10. Such revenue bills may be issued and reissued in payment of appropriations for the following purposes: to compensate persons in the military, naval and civil service, and in the employment of the government for services rendered after the month of May, in the year 1865, and to pay for supplies and other property acquired and other expenses incurred by the government after the same month, or pursuant to contracts made at any time hereafter requiring payment in revenue bills; and every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician and private in the army who shall not, at any time during the months of April and May, 1865, been illegally absent from duty, shall in addition to his lawful pay and allowances to be paid to him in Treasury notes for those two months, be entitled to be paid an equal sum in revenue bills.

Sec. 11. Whenever a sufficient amount of revenue bills to pay for one or more bales of cotton shall be presented for redemption, the same shall be redeemed in cotton of the government at the rate of fifty cents per pound. The cotton so transferred by the government in redemption of bills and all cotton and tobacco hereafter transferred from the government under this act, shall be afterwards exempt from impressment under the authority of the government, and the same may be exported to neutral countries without restriction except the payment of lawful exportations; but to obtain the benefit of these privileges the same shall be marked, designated or identified as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

Sec. 12 determines the mode of redemption of revenue bills with cotton.

Sec. 13. The taxes in kind shall, for each of the years 1865 and 1866, be at double the rates now imposed, that is to say, one-fifth instead of one-tenth of the respective subjects thereof is hereby levied for each of those years, but subject to the exemptions and other provisions of law now in force relating to the levy, assessment, collection, and disposition of taxes in kind so far as they are consistent with this act. From the tax on property employed in agriculture (including the entire plantation from which the tax in kind is derived and all the slaves kept on it except those exclusively employed in other services than the cultivation of the soil,) shall be deducted the value of the tax in kind derived therefrom for the year, and delivered to the government or commuted during the year or afterwards, including the bacon which shall be deliverable on or about the first day of March next, after the year for which it is assessed; and for the purpose of adjusting the amount of such credit the taxes in kind shall be estimated at the usual market rates in Treasury notes, and the amounts so estimated shall be in the amount of the credit, but no credit shall be allowed beyond such property tax; and the collection of the property tax on such property shall be suspended after assessment under the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the value of the tax in kind to be deducted shall be ascertained, and, when so ascertained, it shall be the duty of the post quartermaster to certify, and of the district collector, to deduct the value of such tax in kind. All agricultural productions impressed under the authority of this government after the month of May, 1865, shall be valued and paid for in revenue bills at the usual market prices of such property in revenue bills at the time and place of impressment, and the Boards of Commissioners in the several States, appointed under the act to regulate impressments, shall not, after that month, have power to fix upon prices of agricultural productions in advance or to publish schedules thereof.

Sec. 14.—Whenever the tax in kind of any subject shall not exceed the value of ——dollars in revenue bills, the whole there of and in all other cases, the half of the tax in kind of any subject, may, at the option of the tax payer, be commuted and discharged by paying in revenue bills for specie, four-fifths of the appraised value thereof to the proper tax collector of the district, within thirty days after such value shall have been ascertained according to law, and such value shall for that purpose be estimated and ascertained in revenue bills.

Sec. 15. The following taxes shall be levied, assessed and collected according to law, for the year 1865:

I. The taxes on incomes (not payable in kind) and on business, trades, professions and employments, shall be twice the amounts and rate of such taxes imposed on the same subjects for the year 1864 according to the laws as they were amended and were last in force for that year, except the tax of thirty per cent imposed by the sixth section of the act of June 14th, 1864, entitled "An Act to amend the tax laws."

II. The taxes on property shall be on the same classes of subjects, at the same rates, and on the same basis of assessment respectively, as the taxes imposed for the year 1864, according to the laws as they were amended, and last in force for that year, except the additional tax imposed by the "Act to raise money to increase the pay of the soldiers," approved June 10th, 1864, and except as hereinafter otherwise provided.

III. All cotton and tobacco shall be taxed at the rate of ten *per centum* of the value thereof in Treasury notes; but no tax shall be collected on cotton or tobacco transferred to the government before the 1st day of June next, east of the Mississippi river, or before the first day of August next, west of that river, and the tax on an amount of the same article remaining in the hands of the owner equal to the amount voluntarily so transferred before these dates respectively, shall be reduced to five *per centum* on the value thereof, or of similar property, at the place of assessment in the year 1860.

IV. Land and slaves purchased by any person since the first day of January, 1862, and held and occupied for his own use and residence, if land, or held and used for his own service, if slaves, and not for resale, shall be assessed on the basis of the market value of the same or similar property in the neighborhood where the assessment is made in the year 1860.

V. No tax shall be assessed or collected on the amount or value of any bond or certificate of loan or indebtedness issued or to be issued by the Confederate States of America, but the same amount tax as upon income derived from other sources shall be assessed, levied and collected upon the dividends or interest of all such bonds and certificates, except those of which the dividends or interest are or may be specially exempted by law from taxation.

VI. The taxes imposed in this section shall be payable in Confederate Treasury notes issued under the said act of February 17, 1864, or any subsequent act, or in certificates of indebtedness authorized to be issued by said act of February 17, 1864, which shall be received at the rate of one hundred and five dollars of the principal thereof, without other allowance for interest, or in certificates of depositaries for Treasury notes issued before the 17th day of February, 1864, and deposited pursuant to law to be exchanged for Treasury notes issued on or after that date, or in certificates to be issued as follows, viz: All disbursing officers and agents of the government lawfully authorized to pay any demand against the government for debts incurred by themselves or by others (whether now existing or hereafter created,) and not having in hand money wherewith to pay such demand shall, if required by the creditor, give him therefor a certificate of indebtedness for the amount due, describing the demand and stating that it is receivable in payment of taxes levied by this act.

VII. The taxes on property imposed in this section shall be assessed as of the 17th day of February, 1865, and be due on the first day of June, 1865.

VIII. The taxes imposed in this section shall be subject to all exemptions and other provisions of law now in force relating to the levy, assessment and collection of such taxes so far as they are consistent with this act.

Sec. 16. The Secretary of the Treasury, so far as he shall deem it practicable and judicious, shall use any tobacco belonging to the government in withdrawing from circulation, to be cancelled the treasury notes of the government by sales of tobacco or otherwise.

Sec 17. The President may prescribe all necessary and proper regulations to carry this act into effect.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES.

New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore papers, of the 17th instant, have been received.

FROM WILMINGTON.

The New York *Herald* has received Fort Fisher dispatches giving additional details of the movement towards Wilmington, N. C., on last Saturday, by the national forces. The troops engaged were exclusively those of General Terry's command, but the operations were directed in person by his superior officer, General Schofield. They were most successful, and what at first appeared to be a reconnoissance in force terminated in a permanent advance, the Union lines being moved forward two miles, after considerable severe skirmishing. The new ground was held, and works were immediately thrown up on it almost as strong as those in front to which the rebels fell back. The Union casualties during the day were only about ten killed and fifty wounded.

NASSAU.

The sealing of the port of Wilmington against the English rebel blockade runners has been a fearful blow to the little town of Nassau, in New Providence Islands, Bahamas. A correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that complete stagnation in trade has suddenly succeeded to the great commercial activity which so lately prevailed there. In its harbor, on the 3d inst., there were lying idle over thirty steamers and about a hundred sailing vessels, recently engaged in the contraband trade with our Southern rebels, and the warehouses are filled with goods for which there is now no market. The United States gunboat Honduras arrived there on the 31st ult., and her commander asked permission to anchor in the harbor, but was refused.

A PIECE OF ENGLISH IMPERTINENCE.

A letter has just been received at the Navy Department from Sir William Armstrong, the well known English gunmaker, in which he urges this government to imitate the example of France and Russia, by manufacturing his guns. To this piece of scientific impertinence, Capt. Wise, of the Ordnance Bureau, has written a caustic reply in which he tells Sir William that the Armstrong guns captured at Fort Fisher affords us the means of testing their supposed efficiency. Upon these guns was found an inscription, setting forth that they were a present from Sir William Armstrong to Jeff. Davis.

WHY DO ANIMALS NEED SALT?—Prof. James E. Johnston, of Scotland, says: Upwards of half the saline matter of the blood (57 per cent,) consists of common salt; and as this is partly discharged every day through the skin and the kidneys, the necessity of continued supplies of it to the healthy body becomes sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda (one of the ingredients of salt,) as a special and indispensable constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt therefore, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist digestion, nor the cartilages to be built up again as fast as they naturally waste.

"It is better to place salt where stock can have free access to it, than to give it occasionally in large quantities. They will help themselves to what they need if allowed to do so at pleasure; otherwise when they become 'salt hungry' they may take more than is wholesome."

Lincoln has called an extra session of the United States Senate.

THINGS BELOW.

So far as we can learn the enemy occupied Wilmington day before yesterday forenoon, the chief town of North Carolina and the last seaport of the Confederacy is gone. It is true we may *talk* about St. Marks at the mouth of the Apalachicola river and Galveston in Texas, but that will be simply *talk*.

We have seen and conversed with a gentleman who left Wilmington the evening before the enemy occupied the town. As the train left, our Whitworth battery, planted at the head of the market (*i. e.*, Front and Market sts) was firing upon the enemy who had appeared upon the causeway on the Western side of the Cape Fear river. Their main advance was then checked at Aligator creek—some few skirmishers pushed forward but were driven off.

It is believed that Haygood's brigade, with the exception of the 7th battallion, has been capured. Some accidental cases may have escaped. They probably have. They were on the West side of the Cape Fear. The other troops on that side escaped.

The last news we have is that our troops retreated across the North East Branch of the Cape Fear River at what is known as Big Bridge Ferry, or McRee's Ferry. It is said that our forces attempted to burn the railroad bridge at North East, nine miles from Wilmington, but were only partially successful.

There is reason to believe that the enemy followed up our retreating troops, and that their advance may even now be skirmishing with our rear.

We do not now think that the line of retreat of our forces from the Cape Fear will bring them in this direction nor that the enemy from there will visit Goldsboro' soon; but from what we have heard from Wilmington we think it just as well for our people to keep *their own* eyes open as to depend upon their military authorities, who acting either under special orders or from a supposed idea of duty carry out the notion of military reticence to a ridiculous extent. They did so at Wilmington. Much of the public and private property might otherwise have been saved. This sort of thing is foolish—it is criminal. The time has now come when the government *must* trust the people or both are gone up.

About the sacking of the town of Wilmington, and all that sort of thing, we believe very little of it, indeed almost nothing. All citizens were out as a guard for private residences, especially those in which ladies resided. Of course there will be suffering, but all those who are compelled to stay in Wilmington ought not to be denounced. They are there, and physically and pecuniarily, they are unable to leave. There are good and true men and women among them.

Of course we have no mail or telegraphic communication with Wilmington. We do not know what has been done with the *Carolinian*; the editors of the *Journal* are in Confederate lines. There may be a few bales of cotton, or a few boxes of tobacco in Wilmington, but not, we think, as a speculation. Most probably a soldier or a public man may have been forced, for want of means, to leave his family and he may have tried to fix something that they could use to get something to eat. With few exceptions, this we think is the story of all the cotton or tobacco in Wilmington, and we think our informant knows something about it.—*Goldsboro Journal.*

READ THE FOLLOWING.

General Washington is good authority. Read what he says on the question of ending war. What was true in his day is no less so this day.

In a circular to the several States, dated 22d January, 1782, he says:

"To bring this war to a speedy and happy conclusion must be the wish of every lover of his country; and sure I am, that no means are so likely to effect this as vigorous preparations for another campaign. Whether, then, we consult our true interest, substantial economy, or sound policy, we shall find that relaxation and languor are, of all things, to be avoided. Conduct of that kind, on our part, will produce fresh hopes and new exertions on that of the enemy; whereby the war, which has already held out beyond the general expectation, may be protracted to such a length that the people, groaning under the burden of it, and despairing of success, may think any change, a change for the better.

"At this advanced stage of the war, it might seem to be an insult to understanding, to suppose a long train of reasoning necessary, to prove that a respectable force in the field is essential to the establishment of our liberties and independence." "Although we cannot, by the best concerted plans, absolutely command success; although the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; yet, without presumptuously waiting for miracles to be wrought in our favor, it is our indispensable duty, with the deepest gratitude to Heaven for the past, and humble confidence in its smiles on our future operations, to make use of all the means in our power, for our defence and security. Much still remains to be done, which cannot probably be effected, unless the army is recruited to its establishment; and, consequently, the continuance or termination of the war seems principally to rest on the vigor and decision of the States in this interesting point. And, finally, it is our first object of policy under every supposable or possible case, to have a powerful army early in the field; for we must suppose the enemy are either disposed to prosecute the war, or to enter into a negotiation for peace. There is no other alternative. On the former supposition, a respectable army becomes necessary to counteract the enemy, and to prevent the accumulating expenses of a lingering war; on the latter, nothing but a decidedly superior force can enable us boldly to claim our rights, and dictate the law at the pacification. So that, whatever the disposition of the enemy may be, it is evidently our only interest and economy, to act liberally, and exert ourselves greatly, during the present winter to cut off at once, all the expenses of the war by putting a period to it.

"And soon might that day arrive, and we might hope to enjoy all the blessings of peace, if we could see again the same animation in the cause of our country, inspiring every breast; the same passion for freedom and military glory, impelling our youths to the field, and the same disinterested patriotism pervading every rank of men, that was conspicuous at the commencement of this glorious revolution. And I am persuaded that only some great occasion is wanting to rouse again the unconquerable spirit of liberty, which has sometimes seemed to slumber, for a while, into the full vigor of action. "GEORGE WASHINGTON."

New Advertisements.

AT OUR SALES ROOM,

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1st, 1865, AT 12 O'CLOCK:
1 Case 50 doz. Gents Fancy Flannel Shirts,
2 " 80 " India Rubber Round Combs,
1 " 20 " Madder H'dkfs,
1 " 33 " Ladies' Hoop Skirts,
1 " 15 pr Russett Boots,
1 " Superior Black Tea,
1 bbl Superior Writing Ink,
30 galls. Old Apple Brandy (10 years old,)
1 doz. French Calf Skins.
A great many valuable articles to be added by sale day.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auc and Com. Merchants.
February 25, 1865. 262—3t.

AUCTION SALE OF NEGROES.

WE WILL SELL ON TUESDAY NEXT, 28TH INST., a lot of likely Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls—14 in all.
W. F. ASKEW & CO.
Feb. 25, 1865. 262—td.

NOTICE TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE COURT HOUSE IN RALEIGH on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, for the purpose of paying off the orders issued by the agents for the relief of the indigent families of soldiers. On all other days I may be found at my home.
J. D. HAYES,
County Commissioner.
February 24, 1865. 262—3t.